

SPECIFICATION AMENDMENTS

On page 7, immediately preceding the heading DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION, please insert the following text:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a plot of head ptosis response in a horse administered intravenous guanabenz (100 mg, 0.2 mg/kg);

Figure 2 is a plot of rapid onset of analgesia response in a horse following administration of intravenous guanabenz (100 mg, 0.2 mg/kg); and

Figure 3 plots, in a horse administered intravenous guanabenz (100 mg, 0.2 mg/kg), (a) blood glucose levels (mg/Dl); (b) urine production (ml); and (c) urine specific gravity.

Please replace the final, partial paragraph on page 14, beginning at line 21 and bridging to page 15, line 2 with the following replacement paragraph:

In a preferred embodiment, the invention provides a composition wherein the guanidine derivative is selected from the group consisting of guanabenz, guanabenz acetate, guanoxabenz, clonidine, guanaciline, guanadrel, guanazodine, guanethidine, guanfacine and guanochlor, guanoxan, ~~chl~~onidine and mixtures thereof. In yet another embodiment, the preferred guanidine derivative is guanabenz, guanabenz acetate or pharmaceutically

acceptable derivatives thereof.

Please replace the final, partial paragraph on page 16, beginning at line 24 and bridging to page 17, line 14 with the following replacement paragraph:

The present invention also provides for methods of inducing a rapid onset and long lasting sedation and/or analgesia in an animal. The methods comprise administering to the animal a pharmaceutically effective amount of a composition comprised of a guanidine derivative. As set forth above with reference to the compositions of the invention, the guanidine derivative can be any derivative of the guanidine family so long as the selected derivative possesses the requisite α adrenergic receptor agonist activity to produce the desired clinical effects in the animal without causing undue side effects. Examples of suitable guanidine derivatives include, but are not limited to guanabenz, guanabenz acetate, guanoxabenz, clonidine, guanaciline, guanadrel, guanazodine, guanethidine, guanfacine and guanochlor, guanoxan ~~and clonidine~~ and mixtures thereof. The presently preferred methods of the invention comprise of inducing a rapid onset and long lasting sedation and/or analgesia in an animal. The methods comprise administering to the animal a pharmaceutically effective amount of guanabenz, guanabenz acetate or pharmaceutically acceptable derivatives thereof.

On page 19, beginning at line 17, please delete the heading "Table 1," and also the

graph immediately following the heading "Table 1."

On page 20, please delete the first full paragraph beginning at line 1 and replace with the following replacement paragraph:

As shown ~~set forth~~ in Figure ~~Table 1 above~~, a horse (about 1000 lbs), was administered guanabenz at a dose of 0.2 mg/kg (100 mg) intravenously at time point 0. Note how the dose of 100 mg of guanabenz yields a very rapid onset of analgesia response as indicated by the decrease in head ptosis of the horse. The **solid** circles (●---●) show head ptosis measured as cm above ground level after rapid intravenous administration of guanabenz. Note also the rapid reversal of this tranquilization and sedation by the administration of yohimbine (see arrow) at a dose of 60 mg intravenously. The **open** circles (O---O) show the rapid reversal effect by intravenous injection of yohimbine.

On page 21, at top, please delete the graph referred to as "Table 2," and also the footer "Table 2" immediately following the graph.

On page 21, please delete the full paragraph beginning at line 2 and replace with the following replacement paragraph:

A horse (1000 lbs) in ~~Table 2 above~~ was administered guanabenz at a dose of 0.2 mg/kg (100 mg) intravenously at time point 0 (see Figure 2). Note how the dose of 100 mg

of guanabenz yields a very rapid onset of analgesia response as indicated by the increase in desensitization to the heat lamp. Note also that this response is maintained at full intensity for approximately 30 minutes and declines thereafter, and returns to control values by 6 hrs post administration. The **solid** circles (●---●) show the increasing control latency in our heat lamp equine analgesia model after administration of guanabenz at indicated zero time.

On page 22, please delete the graph referred to as "Table 3," and also the footer "Table 3" immediately following the graph.

On page 22, please delete the partial paragraph beginning at bottom and bridging to page 23, line 7 with the following replacement paragraph:

Referring now to Figure 3a ~~As set forth in Table 3 above~~, a horse (about 1000 lbs) was administered guanabenz at a dose of 0.2 mg/kg (100 mg) intravenously at time point 0. In Figure 3a, panel A ~~above~~ note how the dose of 100 mg of guanabenz yields a transient increase in blood glucose levels after the administration of guanabenz. The **solid** circles (●---●) show blood glucose levels after rapid intravenous administration of guanabenz. Note also the increase in urine glucose levels after the administration of guanabenz. The **open** circles (O—O) show the corresponding urinary concentrations of glucose after this administration.

On page 23, please replace the full paragraph beginning at line 8 with the following replacement paragraph:

In Figure 3b ~~panel B above~~, note how the dose of 100 mg of guanabenz yields an increase in urine production as indicated by the increase in volume of urine collected. The **solid** circles (●----●) show volume of urinary output after rapid intravenous administration of guanabenz. Note also in Figure 3c ~~panel C above~~, the decrease in specific gravity of the urine after the administration of the guanabenz. The **solid** circles (●----●) show the corresponding urinary specific gravity values after this administration.